Neural Convolutions' Benefit to Cognitive Performance Not Attributable to Increased Surface Area but Rather Temporal Phenomenon Which Exploits Probabilistic Nature of Neural Computation

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Introduction

Fundamentally, the human brain is both a neuromorphic computer (naturally) but it is also a *probabilistic* computer. What this means is that when there are many possible solutions to a problems to sort through (or many possible memory centers to probe for a lost memory, for that matter,) the human brain will use a series of random starting points wherein each cluster of neurons conducts its own search focused on a different random starting point rather than the brain behaving like a computer searching through an index in a sequential manner. If the solution is not found, a new random point is selected for each query.

Much as in the case of bruteforcing attacks against passwords, there is always some slight chance that one will arrive sooner than expected at a solution provided that, perchance, the random starting point coincides with the solution. The probability of this is slight, but, when this neurological mechanism is coupled with an additional, unrecognized, phenomena, that combined mechanism may explain the exponentially greater intelligence associated with brains featuring many deep convolutions over those with fewer, more shallow convolutions. This advantage has nothing to do with the increased surface area, as has been suggested for many decades by neurologists.

Abstract

Those familiar with my previous work know that when quantum electricity (neutrinos) and quantum magnetism (magnetons) interact with one another, the consequence is the mass inversion of neutrinos and their subsequent projection in the forward temporal direction at a greater rate than the surrounding matter of the universe. As matter occupies a somewhat wide footprint in the temporal spatial dimension, depending upon the composition of the compounds in question, matter may exist at temporal point well-forward of the temporal meridian point which we regard as the present moment.

At the points where convolutions in neural tissue meet, electrons are more likely to flow along axons in opposing directions and with spin orientations featuring 90-degree offsets. When this occurs, it could be predicted that greater numbers of *inverse mass neutrinos* would be generated as a result of the projection of discrete magnetism emanating from the north poles of electrons flowing in one direction toward the east/west faces of electrons moving in the opposing direction.

Human neural activity is characterized not only by electrical activity, but by the creation and alteration of protein structures. Amyloid proteins are used to encode new memories as they are formed. If a computational solution is to be found in the future, it stands to reason it would be remembered i.e. encoded on proteins. If physical matter has some breadth in a fourth spatial dimension (rather than existing only at a single instant of time at a time as is current doctrine,) then it stands to reason that particles which have no temporal breadth (such as neutrinos,) if sent to that forward point, would interact with the amyloid proteins as they *will exist* rather than as they currently exist without being influenced by their current state. The interaction would both restore their mass to a positive value as well as enable the neutrino to return information concerning the presence or absence of physical matter at the location in question.

Once returned to a mass with a positive value, the neutrino could then be expected to return back to the present moment in time (taking a path in a fourth dimension resembling a rocket booster nearly making it to orbit and returning to the surface of the Earth) at which point their coalescence into electrons, which can be collected by certain protein structures and which can be dumped in unison much as a quartz crystal's lattice does as it pulses when a certain charge is reached, can be detected conventionally by the brain, *providing one with the results of a computation one merely intends to perform rather than ones which have already been completed.*

If a solution to a problem is to be found, neural convolutions enable the human brain to take a shortcut to the correct solution which cuts across time, itself.

Conclusion

Although it sounds like science-fiction, this explanation for the performance gains associated with greater convolutional area provides a more plausible explanation for these performance improvements than the currently prevailing theory of surface area gain. Whales and elephants have brains far larger than that of humans, but those brains lack the feature of convolutional structures and no credible person would argue that elephants or whales are more intelligent than humans. Elephant brains, for instance, weigh approximately four times as much as those of humans. The increased surface area, alone, could not possibly account for the massively improved intellect of human beings.

Some of the most difficult problems to solve are frequently arrived at when a person takes a break from actively considering the topic and often simply "appear" in the mind of the thinker, a phenomenon noted by dozens of prominent inventors who report receiving inspiration in dreams, a hypnogogic state, or during some other condition in which they were not even thinking about the topic in question. This is strongly suggestive of a mechanism in which ultra-faint signals must be detected from proteins which convert neutrino energy into whole electrons and aggregate electrons which are periodically released when full capacity is reached. The contents of these electron reservoirs effectively contain

descriptions of computational results (as they signal the presence or absence of a protein structure at specific spatiotemporal coordinates) at which it would otherwise require years or decades to arrive. The comparative weakness of these bursts compared the the usual "noise" of human thought is the reason that relative quiet is required for the mind to "hear" them. There could be no other explanation for why non-thought would be conducive to solving computational problems.

No artificial intelligence lacking in this specialized, organic mechanism could ever have the quality of *inspiration* for the aforementioned reasons.